

## FOREIGN GOSSIP.

The total Chinese territory, including China proper and her contiguous possessions, is put at 4,533,300 square miles.

Shelly's sulphur is estimated at about 30,000 tons, from which the world draws 400,000 tons yearly.

London is said to have eight homes for poor working girls at which breakfast, dinner and tea cost only one dollar a week, and room not over one dollar more. They are said to be well managed and liberally supported by charitable people.

Glasgow will soon be the second city of the United Kingdom. Its boundaries are to be extended so as to include a number of populous suburban towns, and it is estimated that it will then have a population of nearly eight hundred thousand.

The guides to the intricate recesses of the Catacombs under Rome sometimes use a card, which they fasten at points along their way as a guide to their return. For want of such guidance explorers of these inner recesses have sometimes perished.

A French company, with a capital of seventeen million dollars, is said to be waiting for permission from the Russian Government to begin work on a canal that will unite the Sea of Azov and the Black Sea. The canal will be 118 kilometers long, will take five years to construct, and will benefit the southeastern districts, which produce grain, salt, minerals and fuel.

The fever bacillus and other deadly germs find a permanent home in Bengal and destroy a large proportion of the natives in childhood or before they reach their prime. The survivors are an attenuated race, with slender bodies, but of bright intelligence and marvelously patient of mental labor.

The promoters of a "burial reform" movement in England demand "coffins of the most perishable and lightest material, all lasting substances being rejected; interment as early as possible; the pall to be discarded as an unnecessary and baneful covering, and burial in plain earth with total disuse of vaults and bricked graves." Burial vaults are especially condemned as tending to the spread of disease, and as injurious to the health of persons attending burials.

The Sultan of Morocco has such ideas of the dignity of rank that when he rides in the carriage presented to him by Queen Victoria he compels the coachman to walk on foot, because no one must sit on a more elevated place than the Emperor. He imagines that he has a taste for geography, but it has been necessary to construct special maps for him, so that Morocco occupies three-fourths of the globe.

In Paris masters and mistresses, it is alleged by a correspondent, dread the criticism of the servants' hall, and desiring comfort in the dining-room, have dispensed with the services of waiters; instead a miniature electric railway is laid down on the same level to a kitchen through an aperture in the wall. Dishes come in, and after having made the round, go out on a sort of small truck. The truck can be stopped anywhere, and does its work admirably, and an amount of art may be lavished on it to make it beautiful.

The old saying that "beefsteak is better medicine than quinine" is receiving able support from many white men on the Congo. Stanley regarded Boma as a particularly unhealthy place, but it has lost a part of its bad reputation since cattle were introduced and European vegetables began to thrive in the gardens. The thirty white men at this settlement have not been called upon to attend the funeral of a European for a year. Their herd has multiplied until they are able to have fresh meat on their table every day, which they think a great improvement on the tinned meats and canned vegetables upon which Stanley and his followers relied for strength to lay the foundations of the Congo enterprise.

## MAKING ENGLISH GUNS.

How Mighty War Engines Are Constructed in Woolwich Arsenal.

Passing on to the gun factory proper, which is the great center of attraction to all visitors, whether military or civilian, we find ourselves surrounded by huge masses of glowing metal in process of forging, welding and shrinking, or undergoing a curious process of embossing by means of a powerfully constructed roller. Gangs of workmen were busily engaged in heating, sawing and planing sections of guns of all sizes and shapes, which are intended for the navy, the field as occasion may require, and harbor and home defense. The great object in view here at the present time is to provide, as soon as possible, for the needs of the coasting stations, upon the security of which so much would depend in time of war. The guns are shipped off from the arsenal pier as they are turned out, but the work of constructing a "Woolwich infant" is by no means as expeditious as could be desired. This new form of weapon is not made out of one solid casting, but of several distinct hoops or rings of solid and carefully prepared steel. The base of the gun is up-ended and one ring after another is fitted upon it while the metal is in a red-hot state, each hoop slightly overlapping the other, and shrinking as it cools. The careful preparation of the metal and the construction of the splendid machinery for the adjustment of the rings of which the gun is built up are matters about which the arsenal authorities are wisely reticent—in fact, next to no information is given in these departments to visitors, and it is scarcely to be expected in these days of international competition for the possession of the best weapon which can be made at any cost. The specialty of Woolwich is its big guns—its now famous and historic "infants." This particular class of gun is made nowhere else, and in fact, is a local production altogether of the brains and sinews of the arsenal hands themselves, the inventor of the most important process connected with its manufacture being a foreman in the works. In the welding of these huge monsters of destruction, which will

carry a ball of a ton weight over a distance of seven and a half miles, and by means of which Trafalgar Square could be bombarded from a battery placed a long way below Greenwich or on Sydenham hill, the largest steam hammer in the world, with a striking force of a thousand tons, is employed. This mammoth tool was set in motion by the Prince of Wales some years ago, in the presence of a distinguished company of scientists, who had assembled to witness the effect of its titanic blows upon the masses of molten metal which were placed beneath it.

The bullet-machine is always an attraction to visitors. It is worked in the simplest way by a lad, who, by turning a handle, hour after hour, produces on unending stream of these glittering messengers of death, which drop from the lips of the clever contrivance without cessation from morning till night. I heard a curious fact in connection with our English bullets—namely, that one only in every 174 "finds its billet" in the body of the unfortunate enemy. The German average is even lower. It is somewhat comforting, therefore, to think, for instance, of the silver death shower raining from the lips of the hundreds of bullet machines in the arsenal, that after all every bullet we saw gleaming so viciously in the heaps before us did not represent the life of a human being, be he German, Turk or Kaffir. It is a striking sight to watch the manipulation of the tiny bits of metal by the iron fingers and supple hands of the deft machinery in the cap and cartridge-making shops. Each of these delicately constructed tools will turn out, it is said, 4,000,000 caps per week. The minutest portion of each cap and cartridge is carefully examined, and indeed, is every detail of the output of the arsenal, to see that nothing imperfect finds its way into the pouches or hands of our brave soldiers in the moment of danger when face to face with the enemy "in the deadly breach" or on the field of battle. The cartridges which jammed and the bayonets which bent in those terrible struggles in the Sudan were supplied by contractors and not by the arsenal. We had only a few minutes to spare for a glance at the store department, where saddles and bridles, collars and traces, bits and stirrups sufficient for ten thousand horses are always kept stacked and bright, and ready for instant dispatch to any part of the empire. The wheel factory and the carriage works were turning out large supplies of beautifully constructed gun carriages for Indian and mountain service.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

## CHILD CRIMINALS.

The Most Dangerous Product of a Wrong Educational System.

An unusual number of crimes have recently been committed by persons so young that they may properly be called children, and nearly all of these crimes have been of the most heinous character. A boy of fourteen caused a million-dollar fire. A boy of ten deliberately committed suicide to escape punishment for truancy. A girl of fifteen administered poison to her father, mother, brothers and sisters. A boy of twelve tried to wreck a train. Of course it would be improper to generalize from these and similar cases, and absurd to infer from them the existence of any prevalent tendency, but it is certainly worth while to inquire whether cases of the kind are preventable, or whether they are due to some inborn bias too stubborn to be removed by education. \* \* \* Take the case of the ten-year-old boy who poisoned himself. It is probable that a child of that age would commit suicide if he had any ideas about the value and the purpose of life. This poor boy, evidently, did not understand what he was doing, but thought, in a confused way, that if he would escape punishment at the hands of his father, it is not credible that the little girl who tried to poison all her family had any clear notion of what she was doing. Possibly she had been scolded for something, and felt angry with all about her, but it is hardly conceivable that she realized the implications of what she did when she put poison in the coffee. \* \* \* In these days, when so many people think it a proof of advanced views to indulge their children from infancy, and refrain from teaching and disciplining them for fear of injuring their spirit and crushing their independence, children of naturally strong passions are often seriously injured. By acquiring the habit of indulgence their egotism is dangerously developed. By being treated on terms of equality with their parents they lose all reverence and subordination, and it very easily happens in such cases that love turns into absolute crime. We know what happens when an attempt is made to treat savages as though they were civilized. They abuse their privileges, behave childishly or lawlessly, and generally come to grief before long. Savages are but larger children, and children smaller savages. They must be taught how to conduct themselves. They do not bring that knowledge into the world with them. It does not belong in the category of innate ideas. An untaught child is capable of doing almost any thing. Such children have been known to mimic a hanging, and actually to kill one of their number in doing it. The imitative faculty is strong in them, and, therefore, they can easily be trained rightly, if there is any one to do the work. When they develop dangerous and evil tendencies, the first question which ought to be asked is: What has their education been? If nobody has taught them to distinguish between right and wrong, to hold guard over their passions, to be unselfish, to be considerate of others, to do as they would be done by, how can society blame them for getting into mischief? In such cases they are clearly irresponsible; but can the same be said of their natural guardians—of those whose duty it is to put and keep them in the right path, yet who have neglected that duty, no matter whether through false philosophy or through indifference and indifference?—*N. Y. Tribune.*

## DIAMOND SETTING.

Changes which Competition has Wrought in the Jewelry Business.

"Ten years ago," said a manufacturing jeweler, "there was but one diamond cutter in the city. When he got sick there was nobody to cut a diamond. Now there are plenty of cutters, and they use improved machinery, by the use of which they can cut diamonds better and more cheaply than it can be done anywhere in the world. Our diamond cutters can take many imported stones and add 25 per cent. to their value by improved cutting. The obvious increase in the number of diamonds worn has compelled the education of workmen to meet the demand.

"Another thing has been done. This is an invention of the American manufacturer, and consists of the application of machinery to diamond setting. The old-time workman would have considered with horror the idea of putting any thing but hand work on a piece of diamond jewelry. Every thing about it had to be done by slow and laborious hand work. But a shrewd workman got the idea that a good deal of the setting of a diamond may be done quite as well by machinery as by hand, and a good deal quicker and more cheaply. The fact is that where many diamonds are set they resolve themselves into a kind of regular as the sizes of any other commodity. It is easy enough to prepare settings to suit any size of diamonds that are sold in the market.

"It may seem a trifling thing to estimate the cost of a setting—or at least the difference between a hand-made setting and a machine-made setting; but the inevitable result of competition has been to get the cost of manufacturing even diamond jewelry down to the lowest rate. As to the value of the diamond itself, the experts have become able to fix that nicely.

"There is plenty of nonsense in the talk about the wonderful work of old jewelers. You may go up and look at it in the Metropolitan Museum of Art. Our modern jewelers will take the best of it and reproduce it in fac-simile at prices that would stir the ancient jewelers in their graves. The application of steam, electricity and labor-saving machinery has worked a revolution in the jewelry business. You go to buy a suit of clothes in the Bowery and they throw you in a watch better than Kings carried a hundred years ago.

"There are artists and those who pretend to be artists who rave about the wonderful handwork that is put on metal vessels, especially by Japanese workmen. The work of a skilled American workman is that such handwork should be accepted at any price. You see, for instance, an effort to mark a circle. The utmost skill of the human hand, with greatest expenditure of time and money, can not make a circle as perfect as a lathe will do it at a trifling cost. You can buy a peachblow vase for nineteen cents. And then there are American carpets that look to most of us as artistic as the vaunted Persian rugs; indeed, I have noticed that a good many of the alleged imported tapestries are home-made.

"In the jewelry business, as much as in any other, there has been introduced machinery. Enormous expenses for patterns, designs, tools and machinery is often incurred for the production of some little article of jewelry that is sold at a price that is simply wonderful. The workman who makes plain gold rings can now earn more money at it than he could only a few years ago when the price paid was much greater. It is all due to the introduction of machinery."—*N. Y. Sun.*

## A MIGRATORY WIDOW.

Memories of Married Life Related by a Matrimonially-Inclined Woman.

A weather-beaten woman, of melancholy and discouraged mien, sat in front of a drummer on a railroad train. She was clad in rusty mourning, and her appearance indicated that her loss was recent. When near Chicago she turned to the drummer and said:

"What place we coming to next?"

"Chicago, madam."

"Lemme see; that's in Illinois, ain't it?"

"Yes—certainly."

"I'd not to know, but I'd forgot I ben in Illinois. I buried my first husband 'bout twenty years ago."

"Indeed?"

"Yes, and from Illinois I went to Iowa. I buried my second man out in Iowa, and I ain't been there since. That was eighteen years ago. Went down to South Carolina from Iowa."

"Oh! did you? I've been there."

"You hev? Ever been to a place called Black Snake Forks? No? Well, Hen Dodson lays there."

"Who was Mr. Dodson?"

"My third. He had a right smart fellow he was. He had a cousin named Hi Daggett. Ever run across Hi?"

"I think not."

"You'd know it if you had. Every body liked Hi. Him and me was married in Georgia, and he is buried nine miles from Atlanta."

"Oh! indeed! And do you live in Georgia now?"

"Land! no! Ain't set foot there for more'n a dozen years. I went from Georgia away up to Minnesota, and I met Tom Hixon up there."

"Tom Hixon?"

"Yes; him and me lived most a year there after we was married; then a blamed old white man we had kicked Tom so fatally that I buried him one cold day under the snow up near St. Paul, and sold off and went out to Kansas, near Atchison, and tuk up a quarter section of land jinin' a real smart man, named Dill."

"And you?"

"Yes, I married Dill, and he took phills and fever 'fore three months and no left me a widder 'fore the year was out. I tell you I've had mighty bad luck."

"I should think so."

"That's what I have. There was Ben Barber; after me and him was married out in California we got along splendid, and was making money fast, when, all of a sudden, Ben goes head-first down a 900-foot shaft, and, of

course, I was a widder 'fore the poor man ever struck bottom."

"Then you left California?"

"Yes; I stayed there eight or nine months, and then Bob he wanted to go."

"Bob who?"

"Oh! Bob White! He was Ben's partner, and he never give me no peace till I married him. He is buried in the Black Hills."

"Great Cess!" cried the drummer, "do you make a business of going around the country burying husbands?"

The "widder" put her handkerchief to her eyes, and said in keen rebuke: "That's a purty way to talk to a poor lone widder, that's got her husband's corpse in the baggage-car ahead, a-takin' him out to Dakota to lay him aside of his other kin folks. You'd ort to be 'shamed to be so on-fellow!"—*Judge.*

## CALCUTTA'S JACKALS.

They Fill a Special Place in the Sanitary Economy of the City of Calcutta.

Kind friends had warned us, Mr. Bamford writes in "Turban and Tails," ere we retired to sleep the first night in Calcutta not to suppose that there was any thing the matter if we should hear the cry of the jackals. But for that warning I do not know what our feelings would have been when, awakened from our sleep by them, we heard a pack pass close to the house. It seemed to us as though the conscience of the whole city had unbared the portals of hell and put a trumpet in the hand of every liberated fiend. I had presumptuously imagined that familiarity with the concerts of London cats would enable me to sleep through the jackals' efforts. But, though the cat has undeniable power, he can never hope to reach the top notes of the jackal. This latter, indeed, lacks the conversational variety of the more domestic animal. He confines himself mainly to one tune, which begins in a semi-apologetic low note, then ascends a little, still with a suspicion of apology and explanation that he did not mean to make quite so much noise but could not help it; and then the flood gates are open, and, seeming to say that he does not care, he yells with ecstatic abandon. Terrible as a "wandering voice" of the night, the jackal appears a poor creature should he be come upon in his own proper person by day. True, his teeth are to be respected, but that is because, like all carrion feeders, his bite is more or less poisonous. He is himself a sneaking coward, useful, however, beyond description. No system of drainage will enable Calcutta to dispense with its natural scavengers, and of these the jackal is among the most efficient. Peering into dark corners, and with a nose keen to scent out what has escaped even the crow's bright eye, little as that seems to miss, he fills a special place in the sanitary economy of the city of Calcutta.

## CHEERFUL HUSBANDS.

How Men Can Lighten the Household Life for Their Wives.

Very much has been said about the obligation of wives, in regard to wearing perpetual smiles, but it seems as if our literary talents have never once thought it worth while for the "man of the house" occasionally to don a smile when at home in his own family circle.

It certainly is just as essential to domestic happiness for a man to be sunny and good-tempered as it is for the woman.

We often doubt whether the male head of a family really appreciates the opportunity he has for diffusing sunshine at home, or comprehends how much of gloom he can bring into the family circle by entering its sacred precincts with a frown on his countenance. The wife and mother is within four walls from morning till night, with but few exceptions; and must bear the worriment of fretful children, inefficient servants, weak nerves and many other perplexities; and she must do this, day after day, while the husband goes out from these petty details of home care, has the benefit of the pure, fresh air, meets with friends, has a social, good time, which altogether acts as a charm upon the physical man, and, if he does as he should, he will come home cheerful and buoyant, and thereby lighten the household life for his wife, and drive dull care and gloom from her careworn brow. Some men can be all smiles away from home, but when they are at home as often and yet hear it said, on every side, "Wives, meet your husbands with a smile,"—*Aunt Jane, in Homestead.*

## WOOD-PULP FOR PAPER.

An Industry to Which Timber Country May Be Very Profitably Devoted.

The rapid development of wood-pulp manufacture in Maine is an intimation to the South and West that there is a new industry to which their great forest areas may be, in part, very profitably devoted. For, apparently, it doesn't matter much what species of wood is used in the production of pulp; possibly spruce is preferred in the extreme Northeast quite as much on account of its convenience as for any reason. At any rate, it is quite certain that poplar, hemlock, cypress and several other common woods would answer the purposes of the business acceptably; and it is also contended that white pine would do. What may be regarded as a specially attractive feature of the wood-pulp industry, from the standpoint of economy, is the fact that it utilizes the waste incident to timber-cutting on a large scale. Only the limbs of the fallen timber are taken; so there is no competition possible with lumber manufacturers, rail-splitters or others having use merely for the bodies of the trees. The only domain trampled upon is that of firewood, more particularly in the corded form; but surely there could be no grievous losses in this direction to the fuel supply. For, naturally, the demand on behalf of wood-pulp manufacture would center itself where the timber is most abundant and cheapest; and in this way large quantities of fallen timber, now left to feed forest fires or decay on the spot, would be turned to profitable account commercially.—*Age of Steel.*

## HOME AND FARM.

—Wash flat-irons in soapsuds and dry thoroughly, if they at all give trouble by dropping black specks.

—To entirely remove paint from wood, apply a thick coat of two parts freshly slaked lime and one part sal soda, mix thick. After twenty-four hours wash off.

—It is recommended, sometimes, to change the garden spot, in order to get rid of weeds. If so, it will benefit it greatly to sow it with clover, if only to lighten up the subsoil, and this the clover roots will do.

—Old leather contains a considerable percentage of ammonia compounds, which are very slowly soluble. A good way to dispose of old boots, therefore, is to bury them at the foot of an apple tree.

—Currant Sherbet: One pint of currant juice, one pint of sugar, the juice of a lemon and a quart of water. Boil the water and sugar together for twenty minutes, then add the currant and lemon juice. Cool and freeze in an ice-cream freezer.

—Apple Meringue: Line a pie-plate with crust, and fill with stewed apples, sweetened and flavored. Bake until the crust is done, then cover with meringue made of whites of egg and powdered sugar.

—A pretty rug may be made from old hose of bright colors, by cutting strips lengthwise and unraveling them into fringe, leaving enough unraveled for a heading by which to sew the fringe on canvas. Sew the rows so closely as to overlap each other.

—Go over the orchard at least once a month and search for the borers, or they will bore in too far to be reached. Remove the earth from each tree and examine the trunk carefully. The borer may be known by the excretions of the tree where it enters, and also by the "chips" it throws out.

—Do not plant asparagus roots too close together. If given plenty of room the roots will soon fill up the vacant spaces, have greater feeding capacity and produce larger stalks. A liberal application of manure should be used both in fall and early spring on the beds.

—Fig Pudding: Soak a pint of dried bread crumbs in a pint of milk in which you have dissolved a pinch of soda. Add three well-beaten eggs, one-half a cupful of finely-chopped suet, and five tablespoonsful of sugar. Mix thoroughly and then add six figs which have been washed, dried and chopped very fine. Boil in a tin pudding boiler for three hours.

—Dried Apple Cake: Soak three cups of dried apples over night in warm water. In the morning drain off the water and chop fine; simmer two hours in three cups of molasses; cool and add one and one-half cups shortening, one cup of sugar, three eggs, one teaspoonful cinnamon, one-half teaspoonful each of cloves and nutmegs, one cup of sour milk, two teaspoonfuls of soda dissolved in hot water, five cups of flour; add raisins and currants if desired, flour them and stir in just before putting in the oven; bake in a moderate oven. This is enough for three large cakes.

—A Nebraska farmer, who claims to have had much experience in growing cotton-wood trees from cuttings, states that those taken from the tree in early spring and put immediately in the ground do best. He plants them where he wants them to grow, using a spade to make an opening in which to insert them. He leaves only one or two buds above ground, and presses the earth firmly against the cutting. Planted in this way not one in a hundred will fail to grow if the season is favorable. If the cuttings have been taken from the tree some time they should be soaked in water for a week before they are planted.

## A College for Barbers.

There is a prospect of the establishment in this city of a barbers' college, modeled after the famous Ecole des Coiffeurs in Paris. The professors in the Paris school are experts in the fine art which they teach, and the pupils are trained to feats of skill and to the production of works of taste and beauty worthy of the court of Louis XIV.

The chief study, of course, is in hair-dressing, especially ladies' hair-dressing for showy occasions, and here it is that the professors rise to the heights that pierce the clouds. How the hair shall be dressed for various occasions, or in different seasons, or with special costumes; how the style of dressing shall be adapted to the contour of the face and head; how classicism may be revived, atavism modernized, and romantic or revolutionary fashions encouraged—these are among the lofty questions which are illustrated by the professors of the Ecole des Coiffeurs. Every year there is a concours, or competition, of the rival students, in which diplomas are given and prize medals awarded. The medals are of three grades—the bronze medal, the silver medal, and the grand gold medal. After the concours a grand ball is given, at which professors, pupils, and other coiffeurs display their skill in the salutory art.—*N. Y. Sun.*

## Facts About Butter.

A Washington market dealer, who knows whereof he speaks, said to a reporter: "The annual product of butter in the United States is not less than 1,000,000,000 pounds per annum. It is generally admitted that one-half of the butter produced is artificially colored. If this be so, and if natural high-colored butter is valued at five cents more per pound than the uncolored article, it follows that the public pay no less than \$25,000,000 per annum for an artificial color, believing it in most cases to be a natural color, and an indication of superior quality, for which they receive no equivalent. It is also true that if one pound of color, which consists of annatto color, dissolved in cotton-seed oil, is required for 1,000 pounds of butter, there must be not less than half a million pounds of spurious butter added to the product of the country in the shape of cotton-seed oil."—*N. Y. Mail and Express.*

## TIDINGS FROM ABROAD.

A RUSSIAN telephone has been found in India between two temples, and has been in use for over two thousand years.

A SCIENTIFIC paper has been started in Paris with the novel feature of publishing nothing not written by women.

A VEGETARIAN hotel is an innovation in London. There are already thirty vegetarian restaurants in that city.

In the town of Patate, in Peru, a woman accused of being a witch was recently publicly burned alive by the people.

The coins struck at the Berlin mint during the reign of the late Emperor Frederick are already scarce and at a big premium.

THE National Telephone Company, of Scotland, has several submarine cables of seven, eight and nine miles in length which give complete satisfaction.

WOMEN from England that the London & Manchester railway has decided, "in deference to the prejudices of its American customers," to institute the system of checking baggage.

ONE of the attractions of the Paris exhibition next year is to be an immense model of the terrestrial globe in the Champ de Mars. It will rotate on an axis, and will give an idea of the dimensions as well as be accurately constructed on a scale of one-millionth.

BETHOVEN'S bones were exhumed at Vienna and reinterred with great pomp. A Yankee amateur photographer created a scene at the graves of the dead composer, dug up by insisting on "taking" the remains of the great musician, regardless of pistols and interference.

THE municipal authorities think the crossings are so unsafe in Paris that an English paper says they have employed surgeons disguised as policemen for the purpose of helping the timid people across the perilous parts of the streets for forty years. I could be at hand in case of accidents.

SENATOR ROSA QUIROGA, of Brazil, discounts even our bonanza Senators in the matter of non-attendance. He has not appeared in the Senate for forty years, and his salary, which he has not drawn, now amounts to \$27,189.33, including interest at seven per cent. The salary is calculated at \$2,000 per annum from 1843 to 1873, and \$2,000 per annum since the last named date.

## They Never Fail.

No. 3 FULTON MARKET, NEW YORK CITY.

I have been using BRANDRETT'S PILLS for the last ten years. They are a wonderful medicine. There is nothing equal to them as Blood Purifiers and Liver Regulators. But I wish to state how remarkably they cure rheumatism, and how easily: I was affected by rheumatism of the leg. My business (wholesale fish dealer) naturally leads me to damp places. I was so bad I could not walk, and at night I suffered fearfully; I tried Balsams, Sarsaparilla, and all kinds of liniments, but they did me no good and I was afraid of being a cripple. I finally commenced using BRANDRETT'S PILLS. I took two every night for ten nights, then I began to improve. I continued taking them for forty days and I got entirely well. Now, whenever sick, I take BRANDRETT'S PILLS. They never fail.

Some girls are maidens all forlorn, while others are maidens all for lawn tennis.—*Pittsburgh Chronicle.*

A Good Impulse.

Don't balk your good impulses, particularly that one which incites you to abandon fruitless medication for dyspepsia, kidney trouble, fever and ague and constipation, and adopt instead Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which supplements the important credential of a long and successful career with the commendation of the medical profession. Give it a systematic trial.

THERE are two things that a woman will always jump at—a conclusion and a mouse.—*Burlington Free Press.*

## THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, July 28, 1888.

CATTLE—Native Steers 4.00 @ 6.00  
COTTON—Middling 10 1/2 @ 10 3/4  
SUGAR—Fair to Medium 4.00 @ 5.00  
WHEAT—No. 2 Red 89 1/2 @ 90 1/2  
CORN—No. 2 35 1/2 @ 36 1/2  
OATS—No. 2 27 1/2 @ 28 1/2  
PORE—Mess (new) 14 1/2 @ 15 00

ST. LOUIS.

COTTON—Middling 10 1/2 @ 10 3/4  
SUGAR—Fair to Medium 4.00 @ 5.00  
WHEAT—No. 2 Red 89 1/2 @ 90 1/2  
CORN—No. 2 35 1/2 @ 36 1/2  
OATS—No. 2 27 1/2 @ 28 1/2  
PORE—Mess (new) 14 1/2 @ 15 00

CHICAGO.

CATTLE—Shipping 4.20 @ 5.20  
HOGS—Good to Choice 5.00 @ 6.00  
SUGAR—Fair to Medium 4.00 @ 5.00  
WHEAT—No. 2 Red 89 1/2 @ 90 1/2  
CORN—No. 2 35 1/2 @ 36 1/2  
OATS—No. 2 27 1/2 @ 28 1/2  
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NEW ORLEANS.

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